













## Hawaiian Gazette.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PHARSON,  
Manager

TUESDAY MARCH 19

The Shriners own the town now and would not sell it at any price

No Legislature need fear publicity that deserves respect.

A glance at this morning's Tramway cartoon ought to be all the argument needed to defeat the fifty-year franchise proposals.

The signs of an early peace in South Africa are increased by the news brought Saturday by the Warrimoo under date of March 8.

The Hilo Herald has the right idea about the Legislature but its expostulations will do no good. There are some things that even salt can't save

If the keawe or algeroba thorn is so poisonous that a scratch may be followed by an amputation, the Papa Ito sole ought to be permanently fashionable among our barefoot residents.

With Porto Ricans striking and negro newcomers beginning to find their way to jail, the labor problem in these islands does not seem to have been diminished much by recent ventures

Members of the House who think they have the power to abrogate the laws of the United States are quite capable of thinking that they can throttle a newspaper for telling the truth about them.

The Dispensary bill has been filed and a test of strength between the virtue of the legislators and the impurity of the agents of the National Liquor Dealers' Association now impends.

If the Home Rule members of the House want to know the whereabouts of J. K. Brown they might read the papers—that is to say, if reading is in their line.

The Shriners think Honolulu's climate the finest one out of doors. But it all depends on the point of view. The eight men who came down on the Warrimoo and had it for bedding and food for twenty-four hours, feel differently.

The Hawaii Herald, which knew President Russell before the Territory did, advises him to retire from the chair of the Senate. We hope Russell will decline the counsel. In the absence of a Zoological Garden we need the anthropoidal statesman here.

Legislative program: Abolish Sunday laws, abolish vaccination, abolish Board of Health, abolish leather settlement, abolish Federal quarantine, abolish prisons, abolish high prices for liquor, abolish the freedom of the press, abolish dog tax, abolish everything except the Treasury and empty that.

Though defeated in his one great battle, Rear Admiral Cervera has been promoted. The honor was worthily bestowed upon a brave, chivalric and unfortunate man who seems to enjoy a more undivided popularity in the United States than either Sampson or Schley

The arrival of the Olympic safe in port after a tussle with a whirlwind and a long voyage under improvised sails, reflects great credit upon the navigating skill of Captain Gibbs. He was a hard task, but he performed it with credit to himself and honor to the American merchant service

The President is magnanimous towards Wm. E. Chandler who was returned from the Senate for nagging the Administration. Instead of letting Chandler go back to his native glacier, McKinley gives him a snug berth on the Spanish Claims Commission. It is a conspicuous award of unearned increment.

Slowly but surely Great Britain is coming to economic protection. The next budget promises to include a duty on sugar as a means confessedly of revenue and of stimulating the sugar refining business of the Kingdom. To the Cobdenites this is flat heresy, but to the men who are laboring to pay Great Britain's bills without an increase of direct taxation it is very practical statesmanship

German support says the dispatches from England are considered more helpful than American good feeling. If that sentiment extends to the British Government we shall soon see Uncle Sam engaged in a deep game of diplomacy with Russia and France. That is ever his resource when a little tiff with John Bull occurs. Usually the deal does not have to go further than the preliminary stages before John gets friendly

The Governor is showing the Legislature that he has rights which even that burly body is bound to respect. Since the session began some members have conceived it to be their duty to insult and nag him at every turn. That he should stand on his dignity and refuse either to be coerced or to receive messages couched in impertinent form is what might be expected of a man whose attitude towards Cleveland Blunt and Willis in 1893 so well embodied the self-respect of the Annexation party here

## Whirlwind at Sea.

PARTLY dismasted and with a member of her crew missing, having encountered a whirlwind hardly five hundred miles out of San Francisco, the long overdue American bark Olympic, Captain Gibbs, arrived in this port early yesterday morning, thirty-three days from the Coast, and docked at Sorenson's wharf, where many people had gathered to see the vessel come in.

Much anxiety had been felt by those interested in the Olympic at her non-arrival and when it was learned that the bark St. Katherine had arrived at Hilo, having sailed from San Francisco the day before the Olympic got away from that port, and that she had seen nothing of the missing ship, they began to think that she must have met with some misfortune.

It was a very exciting story that the captain and her crew had to tell—an exciting and terrible story, but a short one, for what happened to the Olympic occurred in a very brief space of time and it takes longer to tell of the Olympic's experience than it took the elements to change her from a proud and handsome bark to a partially dismasted and half-disabled vessel.

When the friends of Captain Gibbs heard from his lips the tale of the whirlwind which struck the bark and carried one of the crew to his death and the account of the bravery of the vessel's officers and crew in the time of danger, of how one of the men was saved from the wreckage in the water at the risk of his comrades' lives and of how he, the captain, instead of putting back to San Francisco for repairs, determined to keep on his voyage to Honolulu, they congratulated him on his vessel's narrow escape and on his pluck in bringing the bark on to this port.

The Olympic was a sorry sight as she came alongside the wharf yesterday morning. With parts of her foremast, mainmast and mizzenmast gone and with her port side scarred by the pounding of wreckage, she showed plainly the nature of the furious blow which she had encountered.

She flew no signal of distress but her colors fluttered from the jiggermast as if nothing had happened and she worked her way to port from the time that she was struck by the whirlwind with what sail she could carry. Stuck on the splintered stump of her foremast was a small red flag, indicating that there was powder aboard. Many people thought that the little red flag was a signal of distress. Indeed, the red flag fastened to the stump of the foremast looked very much as if it was meant to convey some idea of distress. It had a very distressed look about it, at any rate.

The Olympic sailed from San Francisco on the 12th of February. She encountered the whirlwind on the 22nd, the day of the wreck of the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco bay.

The tug Fearless towed the Olympic into port. She was sighted a very short time after the steamship Gaelic sailed for the Coast. The local agents of the Olympic, anxious to have the news of the arrival of the Olympic known in San Francisco as soon as possible, had a letter all ready to send on the Gaelic announcing the arrival of the bark, hoping that she would be sighted before the Gaelic left. But the steamer went without the letter, for the Olympic was not sighted until after the Gaelic had started on her voyage.

It is probable, however, that the Gaelic saw the Olympic and that she recognized the bark and that she will take the news of her arrival to San Francisco.

The Olympic experienced fair weather from the time she sailed from San Francisco up to the day on which she was struck by the whirlwind. She carried a regular cargo and a deckload of bricks and half a dozen cattle.

On February 22nd, on the tenth day out, when about five hundred miles south of San Francisco, in latitude 30 degrees north and longitude 130 degrees west, Captain Gibbs saw evidences of an approaching storm. The sea was rougher than usual and the sky was heavily overcast. Sail was ordered shortened and as night came on the Olympic was running along under her topsails and her foresail and mizzen-sail.

It was about 8 o'clock in the evening that the whirlwind struck the bark. Then what happened, happened in such a short space of time that those on board could scarce realize what occurred.

The good bark was struck with awful force and the Olympic bent before the onslaught of the wind until her port rail was almost under water. Then she righted herself almost as suddenly as she had heeled over and then it was that the masts snapped like so many pipe stems and went crashing over the side. It was all over in less than three minutes.

When the whirlwind passed all though the sea continued to be very rough and the wind was blowing at a good rate the weather was no worse than it had been before the crash. The whirlwind came out of the west-southwest at the rate of about a hundred miles an hour. When it hit the bark there were three men working on the foretopmast yards. When the foremast went by the foretop with a report like a cannon shot two of the men went overboard with it while the third fell to the deck.

It is hard to say whether the foremast went over first or whether the foremast mainmast and mizzenmast went all together.

There were only a few seconds between the time of their going at the mast. Captain Gibbs says that all three masts went at once. The first officer, Morse, is under the impression that the foremast went first and was followed by the mainmast which snapped at the mainmast head and the mizzenmast which went by the topmast head.

The vessel was hove to on the starboard tack when the blow came. After the masts went huge waves broke over the decks, knocking the men around

until they had to cling to the rigging for dear life.

The masts of the men at work on the foremast at the time were Behlander, Anderson and Olsen. When the foremast went, Olsen fell to the deck and Behlander and Anderson were hurled into the water with the wreckage. Behlander must have been killed by the falling spars and rigging or else stunned before he struck the water, for nothing was seen of him after he fell. Anderson was thrown clear of the wreckage when the foremast went and, after coming to the surface of the water, managed to get hold of the rigging and hold on until his mates could throw him a line.

Anderson was rescued at the risk of the lives of his comrades and the men showed great pluck and nerve in getting him on board. The wreck of the vessel, held only by the braces, but the vessel, the mainmast towered above the heads of the men as they worked to save the man clinging to the wreckage in the water. The mainmast was still attached to the mainmast, hanging over like a broken reed and threatening every moment to come down on the heads of the lifesavers. Bits of wreckage were flying about the heads of the men as they finally succeeded in getting Anderson aboard from his perilous position. Anderson was badly cut and bruised by his fall from the foremast and was almost exhausted when he was pulled on deck.

Immediately after the snapping of the masts the pumps were sounded in order to ascertain if the vessel was leaking, for it was not known at the time whether the wreckage of the fallen masts had knocked a hole in the side. The vessel was found to be sound, however, and great was the relief of her captain and crew when it was seen that she was not leaking.

That the hull of the vessel was not smashed was a wonder. As it was, all the damage that was done to the hull of the Olympic did not amount to more than a few scratches.

First Officer Morse of the Olympic, in describing the vessel's experience, said that the foremast was the first to go. It snapped clean off at the foretop and was carried clear of the side of the bark by the force of the wind. Morse was standing amidships, on the starboard side, directing the work of the three men aloft when the whirlwind hit the vessel. He saw the foremast go and the men with it. Before he could realize what was happening another loud report was heard and he looked up in time to see the mainmast fall. Then the mizzenmast went.

Little if anything could be done in the darkness to get rid of the wreckage and it was decided to wait until daylight before the men should begin to cut it away.

Captain Gibbs changed his course and ran before the wind and on the morning of the 23rd the work of getting rid of the wreckage was started. As much of the spars and rigging as possible was saved. The first thing to be done was to cut away the mainmast, which was still hanging to the mainmast by a few splinters. This was a dangerous task and meant that whoever attempted it would risk his life, for it was hard to tell how the mainmast would fall when it was free. Mate Morse undertook the job and went aloft, armed with a hammer and chisel. He went up the starboard rigging and worked away for over half an hour, cutting the splinters which held the topmast to the main stack. It required a great deal of care. One false cut might have meant death to the plucky mate. He kept at it, however, until the mainmast fell clear of the stump. Lines had been made fast to the wreckage of the mainmast and most of it was saved and stowed away on deck. The wreckage of the foremast and mizzenmast was cut away, most of it being saved.

By the time the wreckage had been cleared away a strong wind from the north was encountered and the vessel, under improvised sails, resumed her course and sailed slowly for Honolulu, the captain deciding not to put back to San Francisco.

Besides the loss above described it was found that the main upper topsail-yard had been cracked in the middle and that the mizzen boom had also been cracked. The main skysail-yard was used to reinforce the mizzen boom and heavy splints were put on the main upper topsail-yard.

A court of inquiry was called yesterday morning by Captain Gibbs. The captain deserves great credit for bringing his vessel to this port instead of putting back to San Francisco and for the manner in which he handled his bark during the whirlwind and the trip to Honolulu. He was congratulated on every hand and his many friends are happy to see him safe in port.

The Olympic will make temporary repairs here and after discharging her cargo will return to San Francisco, where she will be overhauled.

The Olympic is an American four-masted bark of 1,354 tons. H. Hackfeld & Company are her agents.

## RUSSEL SHOULD RETIRE.

The Senate's President Gets Some Advice From Home.

For the sake of the reputation of the Territory as a home of enlightened people Dr. Russell had better retire from the office of president of the Senate. Up to date his decisions have been marked by unfairness to members of the minority. His rulings in most instances ludicrous and his general bearing autocratic to a degree that makes sane men gnash their teeth in disgust. In Cecil Brown the president of the Senate has an adversary so much superior in every way that it is not difficult to tell why Russell has to consult his secretary before making answer to any question. For the sake of the people outside the Senate and for the sake of the new Territory Russell should get out.—Hilo Herald.

## The Binnacle's Fame

The Binnacle, a lively little paper whose first issue appeared at Honolulu on January 26 is published on board the U. S. S. Albatross, when in port, by Chief Yeoman F. J. McGittikan. Subscribers are informed that in the event of the Albatross leaving port copies issued not in time will be taken into account in reckoning subscriptions. The Binnacle says that among the fifteen petty officers of the Albatross, eight are American born and six naturalized—Army and Navy Journal.

## THE LUAU \$ \$ \$.

RACED by the presence of Hawaii's former ruler, Queen Liliuokalani, and the popular Prince David Kawananakoa, the Maternity Home Luau given on Saturday was by far the most beautiful and most successful out-of-door fest ever given in Honolulu. The grounds of the Maternity Home on Beretania avenue were admirably adapted for the luau and under the skillful management of the executive committee, composed of Miss Agnes McIntyre, chairman; Mrs. James Campbell, Mrs. J. F. Bowler and Prince David Kawananakoa, they assumed a gorgeous aspect with hundreds of gay, fluttering flags and streamers and pretty booths composed of palm branches and bunting. The spacious pavilion where the native luau and the foreign lunch were served was turned into a banquet hall fit for kings.

Beneath the beautiful blue arch of the sky and glittering under the rays of the sun unblemished by the presence of the slightest threat that the skies would weep, the luau had everything in its favor, to say nothing of the pretty and gaily dressed women who fitted here and there attending the wants of the throng of visitors. Out on the broad lawns the guests, arrayed in the negligee of a summer's afternoon, presented a pleasing picture. The women's dresses had for a background a sylvan scene of loveliness in which the choicest of Hawaii's flowers, ferns and blossoms were conspicuous.

The scene during the afternoon rivalled in beauty of color and characters the most gorgeous of stage settings. The booths were entwined with garlands of Island blossoms; the tables of the luau were lavishly covered with green stuffs and about the necks and hats of all were the ever-present leis. The grounds were crowded afternoon and evening, not the least part of which were the visiting Shriners and their wives and others, while the officers of the Austrian war vessel Donau were there in uniform. Money poured into each booth in plentiful streams and everybody seemed anxious to spend it. Towards the close of the afternoon and before dusk set in, the flower and candy booths looked as if the invaders had made them their special places of assault.

Perhaps the most popular booth was that in which Queen Liliuokalani greeted the visitors and sold to them ribbons bearing the royal arms in yellow, white, blue and red. Her Majesty sat at a table and for hour after hour wrote her autograph—"Liliuokalani"—upon each ribbon, which were sold for \$1.25 apiece. Her Majesty received each visitor to her booth with courtesy and wrote her name upon nearly 400 of the coveted ribbons, which were either worn as hat bands or as rosettes. The booth was a cosy affair made of palm branches, open at one side. The royal ensign, which is only brought out on special occasions, was gracefully arranged above the entrance, mingling with the folds of other Hawaiian flags which flanked the door. The Queen was attired in a black silk trimmed with jet, with gamp and sleeves of lace. She wore her royal sash which attracted much attention from the strangers. She was assisted in her charitable work by Miss Maggie Walker, who held the ribbons while Her Majesty inscribed her name upon them with an indelible pencil. This booth was the especial mark of the kodak fiends.

The flower booth near by was a bower of loveliness not only of itself but of the pretty girls and matrons who sold favors for the buttonhole or neck. The Shriners never tired of the booth. It was prettily decorated and looked after by the Misses Widdifield, Miss Juliet King, Miss May Damon, Mrs. Gerritt P. Wilder and Mrs. J. S. Walker. The candy booth, arranged by Ernest Parker, was composed of graceful folds of pink and white muslin arranged over a booth of palm branches. The Misses Abigail and Alice Campbell were fortunate in selling their large stock of sweets early in the afternoon.

Then there was the booth in charge of the physicians' wives where the little ones enjoyed Punch and Judy, shot air guns and made merry, and where stacks of nickels, dimes and dollars were gathered in. Mrs. Charles B. Cooper, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Mays, Mrs. Hodgins, Mrs. Hoffmann, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Wayson looked after the youngsters. The lemonade and punch booth, decorated in the national color, yellow, was presided over by Mrs. Paul Neumann, assisted by Mrs. Grau and a bevy of young ladies. One of the largest booths was that in which the fancy work and the ice cream and cake were sold. It was very attractive and gave every indication that the ladies had left nothing undone to make it one of the prettiest on the lawn. Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. George Herbert and Mrs. Noonan looked after the frozen sweets, while Mrs. Cunha and Mrs. Pierre Jones made a barrel of money at the fancy table.

The native luau however was full of wonderment to the visiting Shriners and strangers. The tables were loaded with the dishes dear to the Hawaiian's appetite and were very picturesque with their arrays of calabashes bowls of poi and strange looking packages tied up in ti-leaves. The absence of knives forks and spoons caused some of the foreigners considerable embarrassment at first.

Prince David's table was typically Hawaiian. The cloth was covered with the ti-plant leaf and over these the palapalai fern leaves were strewn. In the center of the table stood a large red jardiniere filled with red and yellow calliopsis. Every Hawaiian dish obtainable was on the table. The brown puni or cocoanut calabashes, and red fingerbowls made a pretty effect. The table presided over by Mrs. Mana and Miss Bush was decorated with fern leaves. In the center was a tall red glass filled with fruits and yellow cocoanuts while a profusion of these blossoms were strewn along the edge of the table. Most of the punis on the table were bought by the visiting Shriners.

## Scrofula

This root of many evils—  
Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—  
Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernoy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle alleviated her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

Mrs. Charles W. Booth and Mrs. Reis presided over a truly Hawaiian table. It was covered with green palapalai fern leaves. A huge jardiniere filled with nasturtiums occupied the center of the table, while smaller glasses were banked at one end. Large koo calabashes filled with tropical fruits made a pleasing picture. Brown punis for poi, tiny yellow gourds for sweet potato poi (koelepalau), and green fingerbowls lined each side of the table. The Shriners found it a favorite corner and were induced into the mysteries of fingering poi.

Mrs. Colburn's table looked very pretty, being covered with green and sprinkled with blossoms and flowers of many kinds. Mrs. Irene Brown's table was decorated with two huge baskets of light and dark yellow marguerites placed near one end. The handles were tied with purple and yellow ribbons, the streamers of the bows running the whole length of the table. Fern leaves were strewn profusely over the cloth.

Mrs. M. Beckley Kahes and Mrs. Tripp decorated their table in green and yellow. The yellow cloth was strewn with palapalai fern leaves. Jardiniere of yellow marigolds and roses relieved with ferns were quite prominent.

Berger's band played during the afternoon beneath the spreading branches of a giant algaroba tree. During the evening Solomon's quintet played in the pavilion which was cleared for dancing. Chinese and Japanese lanterns strung from booth to booth and from tree to tree made a pretty scene at night.

Mrs. Bowler said yesterday that the receipts were very large, but that a statement of the receipts and expenditures would not be ready until about the middle of the week. The Queen's autograph booth brought in \$495 and others were very close to that amount. It is believed that \$2,500 was taken in by the sale of tickets, sales in the booths and donations.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. G. K. Wilder arrived from Hilo via the Klauau.

Eubonic plague bills remaining unpaid amount to \$2,528.78.

A new drain is being laid on King street just beyond the Nuuanu bridge.

Theodore Richards has started a lively blue-ribbon movement on Maui. Kekaha Sugar Company, Kaula, has a new eighteen-ton Baldwin locomotive.

See Diamond's window this week for bargains. Prices quoted are for this week only.

E. M. Boyd, the Advertiser's Washington correspondent, may soon return to Honolulu.

The rock crusher and a large force are making rapid progress with work on the Kaihi road.

Yang Wei Pin, the Chinese consul, has purchased an automobile, and handles it in a capable manner.

The store at Camp No. 5, Spreckelsville, was robbed Friday night of \$900, found in the safe. No clew.

It is well worth one's time to stop and see the display of beautiful leather shoes and E. O. Hall & Son's King street window.

Hopp & Co. are displaying a handsome line of harem suits, hiffons, low and odd dressers, of desirable style and quality.

An unusual feature of salutation is that given by the Austrian cruiser Donau. When the gun is fired the jib is raised and hauled down.

A letter from the Consul General at Hongkong, very much damaged, has been received by Collector of the Port Stackable, from San Francisco, having been saved from the Rio. The letter was sent on to San Francisco by mistake, and was returned to Honolulu via the Sierra.

At the Moana Hotel on Friday evening while the Shriners were away on pleasure bent in their temple, the ladies of the caravan were the guests of a number of Shriners ladies in the handsome parlor of the hostelry. Six-handed euchre was played during the evening, and the occasion was made more interesting to the visitors by the presence of Queen Liliuokalani. Mrs. G. F. Sinclair, of the visiting Shriners' reception committee, assisted in receiving the city guests.

The Japanese driver of a dirt wagon, who was employed by the Rapid Transit Company on its railroad on Liliha street, above Judd street, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and had to be removed to the Queen's Hospital in the patrol wagon. One of the wagon wheels passed over his head and neck, lacerating the skin, but fortunately did not fracture the skull. The wagon had been unloaded and was about to be driven away, when the driver stumbled and fell directly beneath the wheels, with the above result.

A dancing party was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Subr, at the Walkiki residence of W. R. Castle, in honor of Captain Haus and the officers of the Austrian war vessel Donau. There was a large attendance of townspeople, and the intermingling of the glittering uniforms of the naval officers with the evening toilettes of the ladies, made a charming picture. The house was prettily decorated, the flag of Austria being prominently displayed. The residence and grounds were brilliantly lighted, and the music was supplied by a native quintet.

## IN UPPER COURTS.

The appealed case of Rose A. Miner vs. Dr. F. L. Miner came before the Supreme Court yesterday. This case as it now stands is rather a muddle. When the judgment had been given in the First Circuit Court granting the plaintiff divorce and alimony the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court upon exception to the alimony and other exceptions. Subsequently the plaintiff filed a discontinuance of the case in the lower court, which made null and void the divorce already granted. Defendant then filed a discontinuance of his appeal, which was allowed, but with his discontinuance the divorce, with its provision of alimony in the lower court, was again valid, and his objections withdrawn, leaving the divorce as granted still a bar between the defendant and the plaintiff, who desire to be united and to have the divorce proceedings entirely wiped out. After some discussion a suggestion by which the tangle might be straightened out was made, and Magoon & Thompson and Cecil Brown, defendant's attorneys, will endeavor to have the plaintiff's discontinuance, which was filed in the lower court, made a part of the records in the Supreme Court, whereupon the case can be dismissed from the higher court.

The matter with its peculiar phase of difficulty occupied nearly the entire afternoon in the Supreme Court yesterday. The case of Volcano Stables and Transportation Company vs. Hayashi, et al., also came up in the Supreme Court, but no action was taken in the matter.

A petition was yesterday filed in the First Circuit Court by L. K. Keilino-hola and Keilalapuupu, father and mother of the infant child Aika, praying for an order of court legalizing the adoption of said child by Aika Karatiti and Mary Karatiti, who therewith filed articles of adoption. The child is shown to be six months of age and it is alleged that the infant has been in the care and custody of the adopting parents since its birth. The consent of its natural parents, with the articles of adoption are in usual form and state that it is for the best interests of the child, in the matter of education, care and financial prospects, that the said adoption be legalized.

A decree was issued by the court stating that upon the affidavits accompanying the petition and articles of adoption it appears that the adopting parents were of good character and able to care for, educate and further the interests of the infant. It was ordered that the said articles of adoption be legalized. The costs were ordered remitted and the acknowledgment fees were, by the court, presented to the infant.

## PROBATE.

Hearing was had yesterday morning on administration to the reports of the master in re the estate of John Phillips. Ruling was reserved by the Court.

Chang San Tai has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Chang Tai, deceased.

M. G. Silva was yesterday morning appointed administrator of the estate of M. G. Gomes Garrido, deceased, J. A. M. Gomes, formerly administrator, having tendered his resignation and been dismissed. Bonds were given for the amount of \$500.

Henry Maui was appointed administrator of the estate of P. K. Kuahu, with will annexed under \$250 bond, on Saturday.

In the estate of A. A. Todd, deceased, the master's report was confirmed yesterday, and the executor's accounts allowed. The commissions of the executor being disallowed.

The Judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday issued an order confirming sale of real estate in the matter of the estate of J. Pinao, deceased. The sale was made under order of court by Samuel Kallimal, administrator, the said real estate comprising about 200 acres of land situated at Kanihaku, Puna Island of Hawaii, and being sold to A. J. Campbell, the highest bidder, for \$1,000.

## GUARDIANSHIP MATTERS.

The master's report in the estate of Kealohaokalani was yesterday approved and confirmed, and the former guardian, Pui, was by the Court ordered to pay to his successor, Frank Archer, the sum of \$300.

In the guardianship matter of Margaret A. Robertson, the accounts of John Cassidy, guardian, were yesterday approved by the Court, and it was directed that the guardian receive \$100 as the best rate of interest obtainable, taking a good and sufficient security therefor, and that the balance of \$37.11 be retained and held by the said guardian as an emergency fund for the insane ward.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In the United States District Court decision was yesterday given by Judge Eate in the case of D. Horrires, otherwise known as the Tokio Immigration Company, vs. Maunaloa Sugar Company, sustaining the demurrer on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Argument in the case of Kamaka Kehauka vs. schooner Robert Lowers was heard yesterday in the United States District Court, the same taking up nearly the entire day.

## COURT NOTES.

In the case of S. Abmi vs. James Ashford et al the petition for order to show cause was yesterday dismissed by the Judge of First Circuit Court.

In the ejectment action of Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, Limited, vs. Annie Barton, Helen A. Dunning et al. an answer of general denial was yesterday filed by Defendants J. J. Sullivan and J. Buckley, by their attorneys, Holmes & Stanley.

## The Shrinking Coast Line.

To determine whether the shore line has not been shrinking a corps of engineers belonging to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Department has been at work on the Pacific Coast. It is believed that the results of their labors will show the Pacific to have sunk several inches within the century, and to be going down now much more rapidly than the Atlantic.

Joseph K. Aea, of Hawaii, appointed to a cadetship at West Point, is described as a full-blooded Hawaiian and a splendid specimen of that race. He is eighteen years of age and is over six feet in height. He is a ward of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and is now a member of her household. He has been educated in the Hawaiian schools and colleges, and was appointed to West Point by Delegate Wilcox.—Army and Navy Journal.



# HOW MORENO FELL OUT WITH WILCOX

WASHINGTON, March 2.—I found that he had lied to me deliberately; I found him and told him so and we have been enemies since."

This is the explanation offered by Caesar Celso Moreno as to the change in the relations existing between himself and Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii in the 56th and 57th Congresses. Incidentally, it might be said that the falsehood charged against Wilcox was in relation to money. Perhaps the fact that Moreno still seeks his fee for services alleged to have been rendered while the Delegate was at work here pending the passage of the Organic Law of the Territory may have as much to do with his venom as the mere fact of a departure from the straight and truthful path on the part of the Delegate.

"I first went to Hawaii in 1879," said Don Caesar in recounting the experiences through which he had passed as they relate to Hawaii. "I was at that time on my way to San Francisco as the agent of a Chinese line of steamers and stopped in Hawaii to endeavor to secure a subsidy for the line from the Hawaiian Government. I met King Kalakaua here in 1874 when I was interested in a trans-Pacific cable and was working to that end. As soon as I reached Honolulu King Kalakaua told

volver in each hand and went out to meet them. I told them to come on—that I had some pills that would do them good. They stopped and not one came closer to me at any time than they were that night.

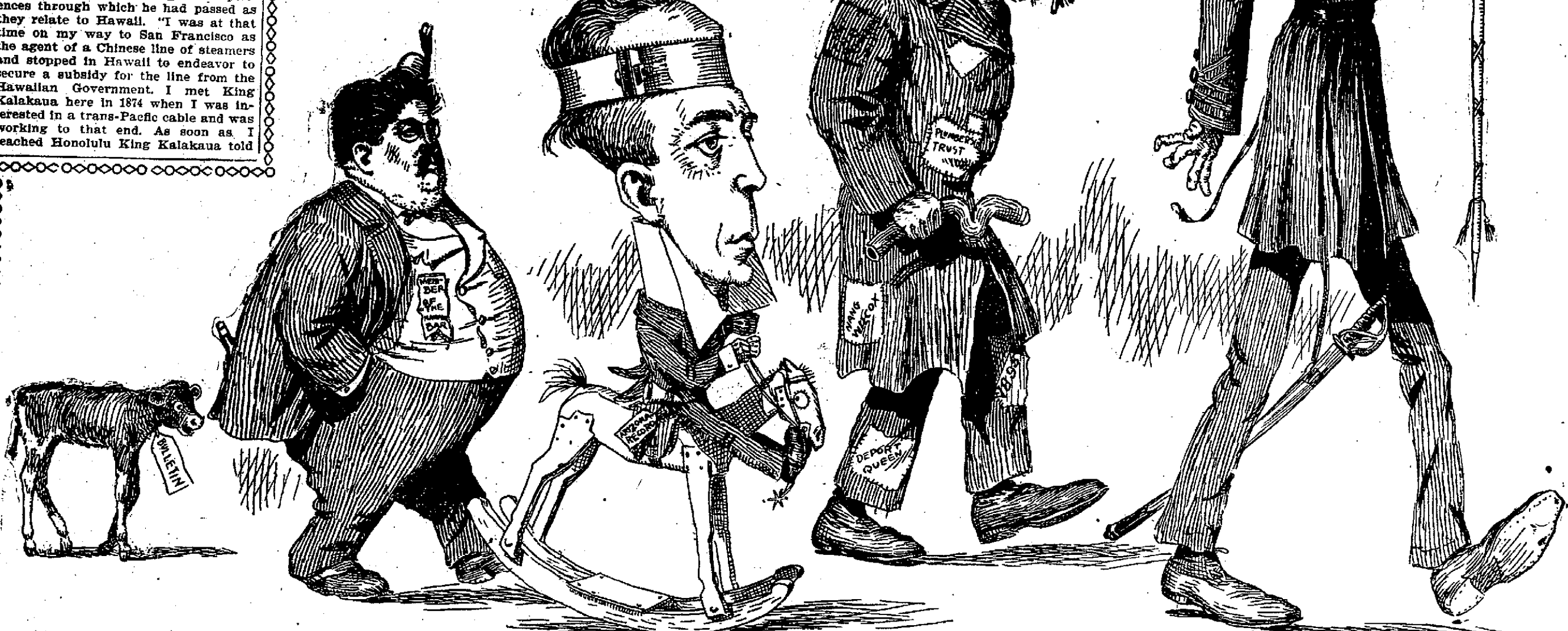
"I retained the foreign office for a month, after which Kalakaua said that, owing to a disagreement with the American Minister, who had in every way overstepped reasonable bounds, he might thereby lose the friendship of the United States. He wanted me to go to Europe as an ambassador and make friends for him there. I took with me

interesting the King in our behalf and the Hawaiian youths were welcomed. The King told them that he hoped they would learn to serve their King and fatherland and that he wished them to learn all they could, as he was very desirous of complying with the wishes of Kalakaua that they should be fitted to aid him in defending his throne against the missionaries. Wilcox went to the Artillery school at Turin, Boyd to the Naval Academy at Leghorn, and Booth to the Military Academy at Naples.

"Wilcox immediately began to hum-

and asked the committee to which the on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to hold up the appointment until he had been heard from in the matter. This was the situation at the first of the week, and the feeling grew, as the Delegate, under the advice of young Berry, who was in Hawaii during last summer, was inclined to defeat the confirmation, which was in his power. But the friends, who had to do with Wilcox upon his arrival and during his contest, saw the futility of accomplishing anything by such

(Continued on Page 6.)



THE NOBLE ARMY OF REFORM.

me that I must stop with him; that he needed me to help him free himself from the domination of the missionaries. I was in private life but was constantly in the company of the King and acting as his adviser in many ways. I incurred the party enmity of the missionaries by reason of my openly avowed enmity to them, and I knew that they would stop at nothing to force me out of the country.

"In August, 1880, the King told me that he would dismiss his cabinet and that he wanted me to form a new cabinet which would be Hawaiian and not missionary. I went into the cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister being Edward Bush, who had the Interior portfolio. During that month we had one of the bloodiest revolutions and an attempt was made to tar and feather me, or hang me perhaps. Crowds moved about the streets talking of a revolution and finally they made a descent upon my house. I was living at that time on Fort street, just below the Catholic Mission. When the crowd reached my gate I took a re-

three Hawaiian boys—Wilcox, Boyd and Booth. Leaving Wilcox in Paris I took the others to Germany, proposing to put one in the Military Academy at Potsdam and the other in the Naval school at Kiel. Emperor William informed me that the boys would first have to thoroughly learn the German language, which would consume a year's time, and so I decided to take all to Italy. On my return to Paris I found that Wilcox had gotten into mischief and had cost me quite a sum of money. This, as with all subsequent expenses, I was compelled to pay myself. A letter of credit had been given me by Kalakaua, but when I presented it in Paris the banker on whom it was drawn told me that Claus Spreckels had instructed him to make no payments upon the credit, and from that time I, personally, was responsible for the debts incurred while on my mission and for the maintenance of the students.

"The then Prime Minister of Italy, Cairoli, had been a schoolmate of mine and we were afterwards officers in the navy together and he succeeded in in-

bug all those with whom he came in contact. He passed himself off everywhere as a prince and by these representations secured entrance into houses from which he would now be kicked out. It was through such false pretenses that he succeeded in winning the affections of the Princess Alo Calomina. His wife, by the way, is a first cousin of one of the Ministers in Italy today, the Minister of the Interior, Giolitti. I returned to America in 1884 and did not see Wilcox for fifteen years. Meanwhile I was being scolded and upbraided on all sides from Italy. Wilcox's character was such that the people to whom he made himself friendly held me responsible for introducing him and I have had to bear the brunt of their displeasure ever since. In 1887, when Wilcox returned to this country with his wife, I received word from him from New York saying he could not come here to see me as he had to hurry across the continent to catch a steamer to the Islands.

"When he arrived here in 1899 to work for the Organic Law he came to my house at once. I introduced him to Chairman Knox of the committee on Territories and to many Democratic members and was with him daily. I worked with him to the best of my ability at all times. I never went to live with him and he never lent me any money, although he agreed to pay me a fee for my work in the matter, as is shown by letters before the committee on elections, in which he said he would send the money when he could, but it seems he never could. While he was still here I learned he was in receipt of money, especially from Mr. Markham. I was informed that this money came through the postoffice and I investigated the matter there and found the statement was true. I searched for Wilcox and found him at his hotel and asked him if he had received money from Hawaii, mentioning the name of Markham. He said he had received no money and then said, 'I do not know Mr. Markham.' That was enough for me. I knew he was telling me a falsehood and from that time to this I have had nothing to do with him, but on the contrary have done all I could to expose him.

"This, in brief, covers my relations with Robert W. Wilcox."

WASHINGTON, March 4.—George D. Gear was today confirmed by the Senate as second Judge of the First District of Hawaii. This result, which a few days ago seemed to be in doubt, was the direct result of getting together of the Delegate and the men who were directly interested in the appointment, and was due to many explanations. When the appointment was made Wilcox took the stand that he could not allow Gear to be confirmed, a course, as it was unofficially given out, that Gear would be given a recess appointment, the committee being ready to give Gear a majority report in his favor. It was also pointed out by the friends of Wilcox that he would lose the good-will of the President, and at the same time render it impossible for him to accomplish anything for the Islands in any of

## SHRINERS قدیم عربی اخوت JUBILANT



RECEPTION BY HONOLULU 300 MILLIONS.



CELSE CAESAR MORENO.

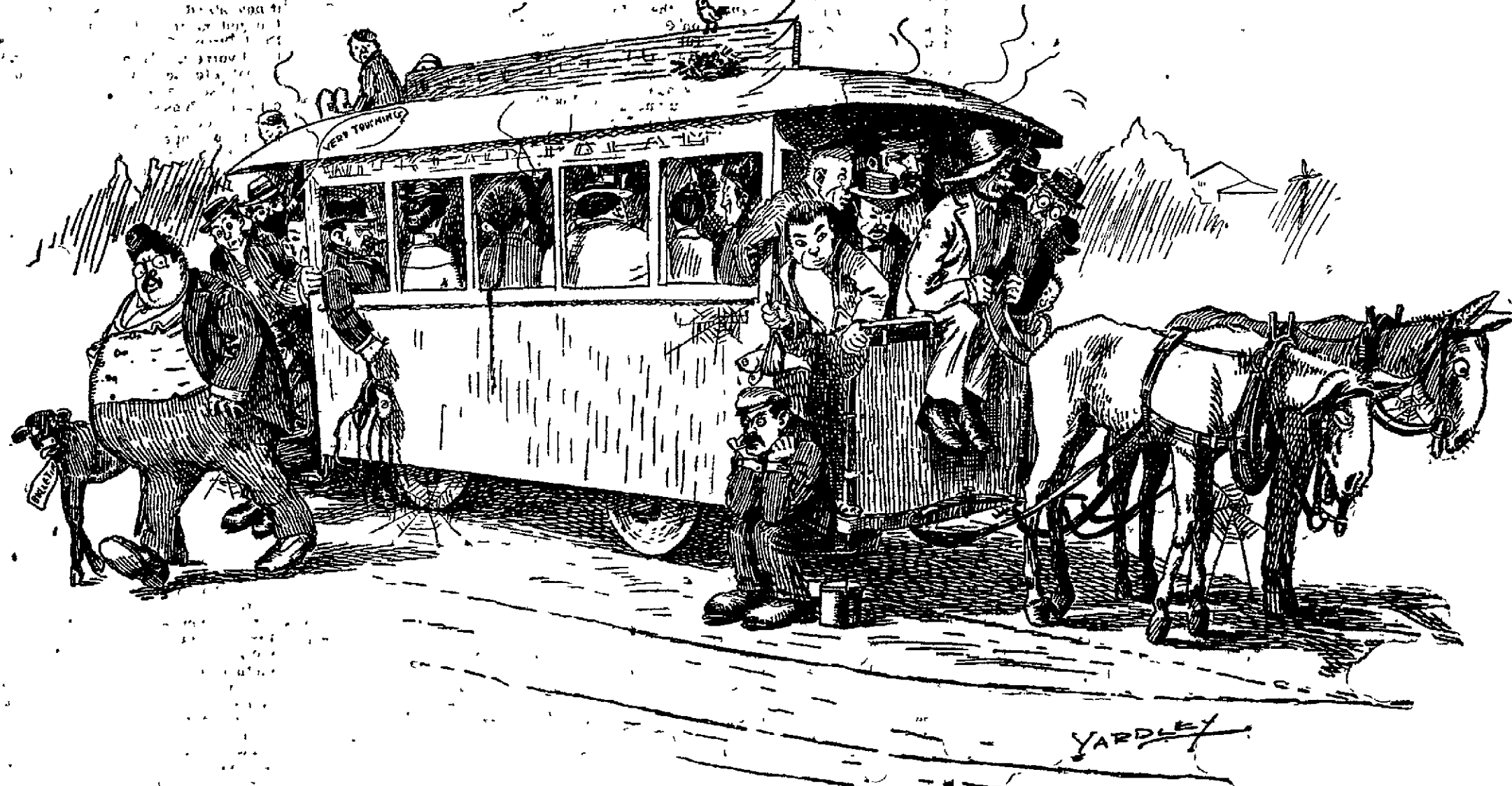
LOUD in their Shrine of Honolulu, the visiting Shriners are enjoying every minute of their stay in this city and the home people are enjoying the visitors. From every Shrine there is but one expression and that is indicative of pleasure. The Paradise of the Pacific has proved a revelation to the pilgrims, and for years to come after their visit is over there will remain a vivid impression of the beauties of this city and the neighboring Islands of which they will never cease to speak. Since their advent here backs and automobiles have been at a premium in the United States, Honolulu and the islands of this group will for years to come seem to visitors and residents of friends. It is probable that no other State to be a foreign country. The order could have succeeded in getting together so many of their members and their families to make a journey, as many of them have, of over 5,000 miles, only five short years ago are pau, and they have come, and from the Coast. From the North and from the South they banded together and now hospitable Honolulu is entertaining as merry a band of sightseers as ever visited a shore, for though under the American flag, and part and parcel of







# THE HOUSE TOUCHED ON A SORE SPOT POISONED THORN.



Do We Want Fifty More Years of This?

## FEARS THE PRESS.

THE House took itself seriously on Saturday and made a futile attempt to oust the representative of the Advertiser from their hall. For three quarters of an hour the Independent members discussed two articles which appeared in the Advertiser Saturday morning. After the greatest amount of wind power had been expended in expiating on their individual virtues, in which were couched all manner of threats of what the House would do to the reporter who was supposed to have stirred up the visals of their wrath, the Home Rule members saw their own folly, withdrew all their threats to eject the Advertiser reporter or to send him to jail for thirty days for contempt of the House, and a mild rebuke from Speaker Akina addressed to the entire body of newspaper men closed the incident.

The air of the House was blue while the various free lunch Representatives took the floor and declaimed against the Advertiser. They had evidently been hit in a sore spot. Two members waved the Organic Act, which they declared gave them the power to punish the Advertiser reporter by imprisoning him for a term of not more than thirty days, and a motion to have this threat carried out was actually presented and duly seconded, when Representative Beckley, who had started the trouble, quickly arose and said to the House that it wasn't the reporter who should be punished, as he only represented the paper which was obnoxious to the Independent members. He intimated that the House could not get "even" by punishing the newspaper scribe. It was the Advertiser itself that was responsible.

Representative Beckley was embarrassed when he found the Independents wildly calling for summary punishment to be meted out to the reporter and asked the speaker not to allow such radical steps to be taken. He concluded that the whole press should be warned that in future there should be no criticism of the individual members of the House on pain of being ejected. The speaker did so mildly, not particularizing the Advertiser. Representative Robertson, Republican member from Oahu, arose immediately after the speaker had delivered himself of his "rebuke" and inquired whether he did not mean the entire press, to which the speaker replied in the affirmative.

Section 25 of the Organic Act, which Representative Mossman sprung up in the House, and which he thought would meet the alleged offense of the Advertiser in printing the news of the House proceedings, is as follows:

That each House may punish by fine or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days any person not a member of either House who shall be guilty of disrespect of such House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior IN ITS PRESENCE or that of any committee thereof; or who shall, on account of the exercise of any legislative function, threaten harm to the body or estate of any of the members of such House. But the person charged with the offense shall be informed, in writing, of the charge made against him, and have an opportunity to present evidence and be heard in his own defense.

The one article to which Representative Beckley took most exception was in the account of the House proceedings wherein he had been compared to "Dick Deadeye" of the opera Pinflore.

He said the statement was a slur upon him and an insult which should be wiped out by punishing the offending scribe.

"The article stated that I 'hit' upon my trousers in true nautical fashion, which is a slur and an insult to me, Mr. Speaker," he exclaimed in a tragic tone of voice. "I don't know what they mean by calling me 'Dick Deadeye,' and I know, Mr. Speaker, that my pants were all right and I didn't have to hit them up."

He had risen to a question of privilege and read both the "Dick Deadeye" and the Interrogation Point articles and denounced the latter as a "damnable lie." He asked, then, the House, take some action to punish the offending writer, as he was upon the floor only as a matter of courtesy, and several of the members glared in the direction of the reporter's table. Kaniho arose and protested against statements which had appeared from time to time in the Advertiser and other papers about himself. One paper, the Home Rule, had called him a jumping-jack, and he denied the soft impeachment. He said that if such statements were not stopped he would introduce a resolution that very afternoon to have all the newspaper men ejected from the floor of the House.

Mossman, after reading section 25 of the Organic Act, charged the newspaper men that they beware lest the House enforce the provisions of the section. The House should give warning first and take action afterwards. By this time the House was in a turmoil of excitement and each Independent member tried to say something about the Advertiser. Several inflammatory speeches were made directed principally against the Advertiser's representative, but not towards the paper itself, and Beckley then perceived he had made a foolish request. He said he did not bring up the matter to threaten the members of the press with any such punishment as that stated in the Organic Act, but to show the limitations of the power of the press as far as the House was concerned. The press, he said, had certain rights and so had the legislators.

Representative Makekau thought the reference relative to Beckley "hitching up his trousers in true nautical fashion" was nothing short of an insult and he advised the speaker to put the machinery of the authority vested in him by the Organic Act into immediate action. As the speaker was the ruler of the House, he should at least request the reporter "to bundle up his notes and leave the hall," or imprison him for thirty days. He said the "Interrogation Point" article was outside the House proceedings and had no claim to their discussion. He then moved to have the reporter ejected.

Several members shouted "kokuu," when Beckley again took the floor to defend the reporter as against the foolish action proposed. He delivered himself of a few remarks as to the propriety of the House members carrying out such a threat and advised them to keep their heads cool. He considered that when the reporter was ordered out of the hall it meant that the Advertiser, as a paper, was ordered out also. "It is the Advertiser and not the reporter that is responsible," said he with some heat. He requested, however, that the speaker inform the reporter that the statements made in the Advertiser were considered objectionable by the members and to reprimand him, and if the matter was repeated then he advised taking summary action.

Aylett, who was elected as a Republican from Honolulu, then began an excitable speech. He advocated radical courses. He went on to explain for the benefit of the country members what

his idea of "Dick Deadeye" was. He understood it to mean that "it was a man with only one eye, and he considered the member from Molokai had been insulted, as he knew that member had two eyes."

By this time most of the Independent members were ready to follow the bellwether whithersoever he should lead and were ready to entertain or vote upon any motion that could be considered as "hitting" the Advertiser.

Speaker Akina at length stated that he thought the entire incident was covered by section 25 of the Organic Act, and that under a certain law, which cannot be located, he had the right to issue a warrant for the alleged offender, and if the members desired him to do so, he would forthwith issue such a warrant. However, as the member of Molokai who had started the row had desired that no radical action be taken and to request only that the Advertiser refrain from "abusing" any member of the House, he was willing to acquiesce. He then warned all the newspaper men sitting at the reporters' table not to write anything that the members would consider as "slurring them."

Representative Robertson asked if the "reprimand" applied to all the newspapers or only to the Advertiser. The speaker promptly replied, "all of them." The incident was closed without further discussion.

At the opening of Saturday's session Beckley wanted a correction made in the journal of proceedings of Friday relative to his resolution, anent the names of persons employed by the Territory in the city of Honolulu, by adding that not only were the names desired, but their terms of residence, and amounts of salary received.

The clerk read the communication from Clerk Cayless, of the Senate, relative to the rejection of bill 10 in the upper house on March 12. The House returned the communication to Cayless, as he had failed to append his official title as clerk.

Ewalo, for the committee on military, reported on the invitation from Adjutant General Soper, of the National Guard of Honolulu, to attend the competitive drill arranged for last Saturday night. The committee found that General Soper was duly qualified to tender such an invitation, and, as a matter of courtesy it should be adopted.

The report was adopted. Makekau woke up in time to ask for a reconsideration, but was promptly called to time by the speaker. Emmeluth, after presenting two reports on House Bills 21 and 22 for the judiciary committee, withdrew them later, as he stated it had been brought to his attention that all bills so far introduced were incorrectly drawn, as the method of promulgating the laws as formerly, was now unconstitutional, according to the Organic Act. He referred to the repeal of sections 2 and 3 of the Civil Laws of 1897, page 51 which Colonel Baird, United States District Attorney for Hawaii, has stated leaves the present method of having laws promulgated by publication in the newspapers unprovided for. Section 2, repealed, provides "that all laws enacted by the legislative power of the Republic of Hawaii shall be deposited and preserved in the office of the Minister of the Interior, who shall promulgate the same by publication in such newspaper or newspapers, as he may deem proper."

Most of the bills so far introduced into the House contain the concluding section, "This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication" and this is considered by Colonel Baird as entirely unnecessary, and that all laws should take effect upon their approval by the Governor.

Dicker moved to accept the reports Emmeluth agreed to this if a motion was so made and seconded, in order to bring the bills before the House and have the objectionable clauses struck out. In order not to have any conflicting motions presented, he moved reports be received and tabled, to be

considered with the bills. Makekau wanted the bills lifted from the table forthwith. Makekau then went into a long discussion of the matter. A substitute bill proposed by the committee, he thought, should be translated and printed in the Hawaiian language. Upon motion the report on bill 21 was adopted and the substitute bill ordered printed. The judiciary committee's report on House Bill 22, relating to the eight-hour law, was presented by Emmeluth. The committee considered the bill had been faultily drawn, and a substitute bill was recommended. The report and substitute bill were received and will be considered later.

Gillilan gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act regulating the placing of electric wires and poles of the Oahu Ice and Electric Co., Ltd., in the streets of Honolulu and elsewhere in the city of Honolulu." Sergeant-at-Arm Nakookoo, at this juncture reported the receipt of a message from the Senate relative to the appropriation bill. Emmeluth said the matter of the appropriation bill had been given considerable thought by him. He said:

For the interests of the House, the people, and the whole community, consideration of the appropriation bill should be deferred. He had gone through it and had stricken more than three-fourths of the items there. The Legislature should wait until the municipal bill was adopted. Then the Legislature could see its way clear to make the proper appropriations.

Upon motion the communication be tabled and taken up with the appropriation bill was carried.

The House bill relative to vacancies in the offices of circuit judges was taken up and passed its first reading. The House bill, to prevent the wanton destruction of food fishes in the waters of the Territory of Hawaii, passed its first reading.

Nailima gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act providing a system of taxation for the Territory of Hawaii, and repealing all other laws."

The rules were suspended upon request of Emmeluth, who presented a report from the judiciary committee on House Bill 25, "Providing for judgments by default in suits upon contracts before district magistrates."

The report recommended several minor changes in the bill, which were adopted, and the House moved for its third reading.

At this point the discussion about the press, described elsewhere, occurred.

Some one called for unfinished business, and the House then tried to find where it was. At length House Bill 20 was called, and Paale spoke in its favor, believing there was too much centralized power vested in the Board of Health.

Monsarrat wanted to know whether in the case of an epidemic the Governor would have to call the Senate together to locate a burying ground, but received a vague reply. The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

House Bill 24, to adopt a flag for the Territory of Hawaii, was referred to the committee on military, as they carried more flags than the judiciary committee, to which one member desired it referred.

Gillilan said it was properly a matter for the judiciary committee and it would "do them a lot of good" to hunt up the law respecting the adoption of Territorial and State flags. The motion to refer to the military committee was lost. It was sent to the judiciary committee.

House Bill 29, relating to cartage and dray tax, was called for its second reading and was referred to the committee on taxation.

House Bill 31, to provide for the sending of youths to the Mainland or abroad to be educated, was referred to the committee on public health and education.

House Bill 30, "Mitigation Act," was read for the second time, and referred to committee on public health.

House Bill 32, amending certain sections of the Penal Laws, was called for second reading, and referred to committee on judiciary.

House Bill 33, suppression of vice, was read for the second time, and referred to committee on public health.

## SENATORS DULL.

FOR a time Saturday it looked as if the Home Rule members of the Senate might pass a resolution abolishing the House. It seems that Senate Bill 33, one that had to do with extortion, was sent to the lower branch in due course and was promptly returned by the sergeant-at-arms, who is just recovering from his encounter with Cecil Brown and was getting cocky. Before anything revolutionary could be done, however, somebody explained that the House had declined to receive the bill for the day only, it having been sent in after adjournment. The Senate messenger was called up to explain and he did so and from his story it was thought that the clerk of the House had got angry because he had been obliged to receive back certain measures which had been sent to the Senate improperly certified, and had taken the first chance to respond in kind. The matter ended in general good humor.

On motion of Senator White the previous day's action in regard to stenographers was taken up and the report tabled. There was a debate, following Cecil Brown's motion that the services of a stenographer be dispensed with, and it was finally decided to hold the matter over until today.

Then came one of those brilliant flashes of statesmanship for which the Home Rulers are celebrated. Senator Kaohi of Hawaii arose and offered a resolution to empty the jails. He proposed to pardon all prisoners now in custody. Senator Achi took pains to point out that the Legislature had no pardoning power. There was a general rising against the bill, whereupon Kaohi withdrew it and substituted a bill which took the usual course, abolishing the vaccination law. Kaohi evidently wants to become a great abolition leader and may be trusted to keep on until he abolishes his own influence, if he has any.

A bill reducing the penalties for bribery was received with evident satisfaction by the Tramways element and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Adjournment was had early, after some bills had been read by title.

Beckley moved to refer to committee on finance.

Robertson questioned the vote to refer to the judiciary committee. Robertson did not think the members should make fools of themselves. Emmeluth inquired who made a motion to refer to the committee on judiciary. The speaker said "a member" and "who?" inquired Emmeluth. The speaker said that Beckley had made a motion to refer to committee on finance.

"I did not do so, Mr. Speaker," replied Beckley.

"You did," returned the speaker. "No, sir, I only made the suggestion."

House Bill 8 relating to attending schools was called for second reading.

A motion to adjourn was again put, and a chorus of protests arose, as there were only two more bills to consider.

House Bill 8 was cut out of the consideration upon motion.

House Bill 24, providing for control and management of the Government sewerage system.

Motion to adjourn prevailed at 12:30. No afternoon session.

Mrs. Paul Jarrett, of Waiman, Hawaii, is in the city on a visit.

MAUI, March 16.—Recently quite a number of Lahaina people—six or eight—have been suffering with blood poisoning. With several it has been a serious matter, while with others it has been only a passing illness. The cause of most of the sickness was from wounds inflicted by "keawe" thorns. One Portuguese lost his hand by amputation, while another of his countryman has had both hands severed from his arms by the surgeon. Quite a sum of money has been raised by subscription for the benefit of the latter. Among those who have suffered lightly from the poisoning were Matt McCann and T. C. Forsyth.

## BUILDING BOOM AT LAHAINA

(Special Correspondence.)

LAHAINA, March 16.—The building boom in Lahaina continues. Every available foot of land adjacent to the sea front is being utilized for building purposes. The idea was seriously entertained for a time of erecting a structure on the site of the old canal which has recently been filled up. The heavy rains of the past season caused the plan to be abandoned as unsafe owing to freshets.

Tuesday afternoon, the 12th, the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society held its monthly meeting at Mrs. D. C. Lindsay's, Paia.

The coffee in the Kokomo (Makawao) section of country has ripened all at once. Judge Chas. Copp, who is the largest planter, is busy picking his coffee as rapidly as possible, with the aid of school children. Other small planters are following this example.

The grand ball in aid of the Walluku kindergarten which took place in the Walluku skating rink last Saturday evening, the 9th, was a great success. The floor was filled with dancers who all report a fine time. The Waihee Quintet Club upheld its reputation for harmony and time.

Dr. Robert McKibbin of Makawao is seriously sick.

Mrs. James B. Castle, with a party of ladies, is making a visit to "Castle Kope," her mountain residence, near Olinda. The ladies arrived this week by the Kinohi and took a train from Kihel to Paia.

Arthur Jones, representing McInerney of Honolulu, has been doing a brisk business in the sale of shoes at Hana this week.

Sunday, the 10th, Rev. Mr. Thwing of Honolulu preached in the Paia Episcopal church. The service began at 8 p. m. instead of 11 a. m., as usual.

Tonight a St. Patrick's dance takes place in Paia hall.

Weather very pleasant all the week.

## LAHAINA TOWN IN HISTORY

(Special Correspondence.)

LAHAINA, Maui, March 15.—The residence of Mr. F. Hayselden has a royal history. Kamehameha III, Kamehameha IV, and perhaps other Hawaiian sovereigns used it as a palace. The throne room, the King's chamber and other royal apartments are shown to visitors. Some of the old native chiefs were buried in the cellar under the throne room. Superstitious Hawaiians cannot be induced to enter this cellar after dark.

The old two-story stone building now used as a paragonage was a marine hospital for several years about half a century ago. Since then it has been utilized for various purposes.

Native Pastor Pail has been preaching in Lahaina for 25 years. He was born on the island of Hawaii. The native congregation has a large and handsome church edifice, which was erected in 1877. The Missionary Society in Honolulu recently sent a young man from Hana to assist in the services. Mr. Theodore Richards of Honolulu has also been exhibiting a series of sacred pictures in this church. A union meeting was held on Saturday evening.

Mr. John Richardson has returned to Lahaina and has opened a law office on Main street. Peter Nua has also found a location for his law office, in the new Lahaina saloon building.

The schooner Eclipse was anchored off the pier on Saturday.

A dancing school has been established for the benefit of children and young people.

The steam plow has been at work several days lately in the field where the old mill formerly stood. New cane will be planted at once.

The schooner Golden Gate arrived last Friday morning from Honolulu.

The steamer Lehua made one of her occasional visits on Friday last.

The regular steamers have been nearly on time the past week.

All the Japanese and Chinese employed by the Pioneer Mill Company received their monthly pay on Friday, March 8. The Hawaiian laborers are paid every week.

A miscellaneous collection of stereoscopic pictures was exhibited at Aloha Hall on Friday evening, March 8. Public entertainments are always well patronized in Lahaina.

A good rhoeometer would find plenty of patronage in Lahaina.

There is a pressing need for a public library and reading-room in Lahaina. At the present time there is no suitable place for the white workmen at the mill, and others to spend their evenings. Here is a good opportunity for some philanthropist to benefit the town.

The iron cannon, which now adorn Postoffice Square, were originally the armament of a fort that was constructed a short distance south of the palace in 1821. Perhaps the reason for this warlike measure may be found in the fact that Captain Clark fired into the village of Lahaina in 1827. The fort was raised in 1834 by order of the Government.

The first stone church at Lahaina was consecrated in March, 1832.

The first newspaper in the Hawaiian Islands, called The Llama Hawaii, was printed at Lahaina on February 14, 1834.

Rev. A. Forbes records the visit of Vancouver to Lahaina on March 12, 1791.

The Rev. F. B. Bishop of Honolulu during his residence at Lahaina not only found employment as a preacher and a teacher, but occasionally as a surveyor. Together with Surveyor General Alexander, he made the primary triangulation for a large map of the island of Maui.



# FAIR HONOLULU IS A MECCA OF DAILY PLEASURE

## So Say All Shriners.

### Red Fezzes Doffed and Spears Salute.

#### Interviews With Many Enthusiastic Guests.

**B**ANQUETS, balls, luaus, dinners and any amount of sight-seeing are keeping the visiting Shriners busy, and their books of engagements for the next two weeks are filled until they can hold no more. Every day has been a gala day with them since their arrival and there are more to come. The sunny days of the past week have kept the sands hot on the beach at Waikiki and elsewhere and the camels are in their element. Allah be praised!

At the seventh hour this evening, long after the Muezzin call, the faithful of the tribes of Saladin, El Jebel, Aloha and the peoples who come from afar away, from Dowagiac and from the Rapid City which is called the Grand, and from all parts of the land over which the Imperial Potentate holds sway, will gather beneath the glittering dome of the mosque wherein dwelleth the Potentate and many of his followers, and which is known to the common populace as the Moana hotel, the new, the great, and which was christened by the Mystics last week.

There will they gather, men and women, in the banquet hall of the great hestery, in number about 300, and enjoy each other's company. The banquet is given by the wearers of the fez of the Paradise of the Pacific to their visiting brethren and their wives and others. None but the faithful will be allowed to linger within the banquet hall. So the edict has gone forth.

It is said that the things that will be eaten and the things that will be drunk will be myriad. A sparkling fluid, which is said to be carried in every caravan, and which is the official relief for parched throats, will, it is said, rival in quantity the waters which roll upon the beach near by.

Then on Wednesday night the Shriners and the city folk will mingle at the drill shed, where a grand ball is to be given in honor of the visitors. The invitations were sent out Saturday and include the fashionable of the city. The hall will be decorated a la Mystic Shrine and it is to be a grand affair.

The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of Davey's photograph of the Imperial Potentate and high officers, together with the Arab Patrol and the visiting and local Shriners, taken on the front steps of the capitol building on Friday afternoon. Lou B. Winsor, the Imperial Potentate, arrayed in the gorgeous vestments of his office stands in the center of the group and on either side of him are L. E. Wood of Niles, Mich., the Marshal; Frank Evans, First Rabbah; W. H. McGregor, Second Rabbah; Walter G. Jacobs of Aberdeen, S. D., First Ceremonial Master; C. B. Vaughan, Second Ceremonial Master; N. H. Stoddard, High Priest and Prophet; Charles E. Fink, Oriental Guide; Alchemist, Dr. F. N. Bonine, Alchemist, Lewis Barth, Seated below them is the Arab Patrol consisting of twenty Shriners, in uniform, under the command of Col. Herkner. Above and below them are the Nobles, wearing fezzes and evening dress. A goat captured in the capitol grounds is conspicuous in the arms of a Shriner who was supremely happy over the results of his foraging expedition. The picture does not include the thirty or more novitiates who were "holding on to a rope," the size of a ship's cable, near by. They were compelled to forego the pleasure of having their pictures taken—one of the joys that come of waiting to be a full-fledged Shriner.

## WHAT SHRINERS THINK OF US

### A Chorus of Praise for Honolulu and Its Hospitable People.

Mr. J. J. Fisher, the baritone of the East, whose voice has gone out all over the earth in the records of graphophones, phonographs and other sound-reproducers, expresses himself as being much surprised with conditions, socially, commercially and in many other ways, in Honolulu.

"I had no idea you were so up-to-date," said he. "We did not expect to find so many nor such an excellent class of white people here, and have been treated to a general surprise all around. Along with your automobiles, electric lights, telephones and other modern conveniences, I see you have got the Edison sound-reproducing machine, and yesterday while walking down the street I heard my own voice turned loose from a phonograph. I went in and found that my voice had preceded me by some five or six years. My voice is a great traveler, you know, and it keeps me busy keeping up with it. I did not know it had reached Honolulu. In fact, this is a great little city, and I am sure pleasant memories will linger long with all of us when we have left the delightful islands behind."

"Honolulu? It is a veritable Eden



THE VISITING SHRINERS ON STEPS OF EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

(Photo by Davey.)

You can say anything you like in the praise of these beautiful islands and I will say you have not said all enough. I think those who live here are not fully alive to the grandeur and beauty of the place; they all take it so calmly and accept the daily contacts of nature as the ordinary. It is all so new and fresh with us that we cannot say enough. Indeed, we are pleased more than we can say," Mrs. C. B. Quigley, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I have traveled far, and have never found so perfect a combination of all things beautiful and harmonious anywhere I have been. It is all splendid beyond comparison," Miss Crawford, Flint, Mich.

"There is no city in the United States of the size of Honolulu so cosmopolitan, and with so great a present and future, commercially speaking. I have been greatly surprised in this City. I had no idea of finding so excellent a class of people, so much observance of fashion, such a band as the Hawaiian band, such schools, such churches. It will give us all much food for thought. I think Honolulu has a great business future, there is no doubt about it. Ten years hence there will be a new Honolulu. Its growth is bound to be rapid and steady," Thomas F. Garrett, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Honolulu is a little Chicago compared to its size and population there is no city in the entire United States so active commercially or its equal in commercial possibilities," John Mowat, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Am I pleased with Honolulu? Well, I should say so! It's more like heaven than any place I have struck for a long time. Three weeks ago I came out of the snow in Michigan, and here I am in balmy climes and under sunny skies. The contrast is one that I am sure the Honolulu is certainly all right," C. L. Sherwood, Dowagiac, Michigan.

"There are just two places on this

earth to live in—Redlands, California, and Honolulu. Of the two, Honolulu has my preference. Its delightful climate, the character of its people, its surroundings, the beauty of its scenery—one can't begin to name the attractions of the place. As to scenery, I was the other day up to the Paik, and I have this to say: Though I have traveled much and viewed the finest scenery of the world, I have never seen anything to excel the beauty of the Paik. There is only one thing I don't like, and that, perhaps, is a matter of sentiment—I don't like the rapidity of civilization as manifested here; it grates on one's nerves to see the encroachments of modern civilization in Hawaii. The feast, or luau, which I attended yesterday, was a great novelty to me, one of the greatest novelties I have ever met with, yet there was that something which spoiled it all—the management of the white man, and the touch of civilization. These things, of course, must be, it's the great march of civilization and the evidence of the white man's burden, but the survival of the fittest is ever a disagreeable thing to observe. Aside from this, as I said before, Honolulu is a paradise, and for tourists it is the ideal spot of the earth," Dr. T. A. Wagner, Indianapolis.

"I was agreeably surprised. I had pictured it all so differently. I am ashamed to have thought so shabbily of so magnificent a City. Now that I have enjoyed its beauties and the charm of its peaceful atmosphere, I shall be loud and long in its praises," Mrs. J. Dickinson, Chicago.

"I have indeed found a treasure store in your islands. I am much interested in plants and trees, and the beautiful foliage of Honolulu's trees are beyond anything I have seen. I am also a tireless collector of curios, and am transported with delight in the offerings of Honolulu. I have brought with me

my leaf-pressing apparatus and I shall

be very busy so long as we stay," Mrs. J. P. Moore, New York.

"When Honolulu gets in its electric car line and has a cheap means of transportation, and has some good big buildings, it will be a great City. These things are bound to come with its commercial importance. I am charmed with the climate and the people. However, some arrangements should be made so that a man may have accommodations of liquid refreshments if he so desires, particularly on holidays. Honolulu is too cosmopolitan and too modern to be spoiled by such bounds as there are in this direction. The price of drinks is something unexpected, and the restrictions in this direction are a bar to progress. I want to say something about that road to the Paik. I was up there and it reminds me very much of the splendid roads of Rome and Italy, where I have recently been. It is a magnificently constructed road, and the scenery is splendid. I never saw anything more beautiful," Fred. Walser, Denver, Col.

"I am delighted with the City. Its nesting little cottages and homes beneath the vines and trees are so charming. I have seen many places that I like. I want an electric railway built, and I want my husband to buy me a beautiful home here," Mrs. Fred. Walser, Denver.

"I am very favorably impressed with the islands. Nothing could be more delightful in the nature of climatic conditions, and that counts a great deal with any place. Besides, this City has a surprising class of people and is cosmopolitan enough to make one feel like hiding away whatever opinions one may have had of the islands before visiting the Paradise of the Pacific. I can say no more than my friends have said, though no praise could exaggerate the beauties of this charming place," J. C. Moore, New York.

"Permit me to echo the sentiments of all my friends. The universal opinion of all visitors must be essentially the same. Honolulu is a beautiful City and the magnificent island is a fitting setting," Dr. Barth, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I wish our visit might be for three months instead of three weeks," James Ross, Jamestown, N. Y.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say what I think of the islands. I have enough confidence in their commercial future to have invested in property interests to a considerable extent. I lived in Honolulu for a number of years, but have not visited the islands for fifteen years. In that time I may say that marvelous changes have taken place, and all for the better," E. W. Tucker, formerly superintending engineer for Widdie's Steamship Company.

"I am enjoying myself thoroughly. Honolulu is certainly the City to do that in. Any place that one might bestow could only seem lame to those who have visited the little Eden in the middle of the ocean. If we might prolong our visit I am sure there are none among us who would not be delighted," Benjamin C. Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I have been here since I began this trip that I would like to settle down in forever. One is Redlands, California, and the other Honolulu. Honolulu is even more beautiful and desirable than Redlands," Dr. Runtz, Boston, Pa.

"What am I pleased with most? I must be hard on you. Probably I am most pleased with the ladies, regardless of age, race or color. One thing is settled. I have frequently heard people say, 'I wish I was never going to do with these islands again.' I can tell them that they are wrong. The islands can take care of themselves," Wm. A. Schrieber, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I have not found a better yet. That is a very strange thing. There have been a few small boys asking for me, and we hear there is only one home in town. I am delighted with everything in general and can't begin to particularize. It would take too long," Wm. A. Schrieber, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I am not getting much but thinking a great deal. This is the most beautiful spot on the earth. There could be no improvement so far as the favor of nature is concerned, and man is keeping pace with the rest of the world here

in the Paradise of the Pacific," G. F. Kuhles.

"I wish to compliment Honolulu on its hospitality. It is a rare and pleasant thing to meet with such hospitality as is found in this City. I have observed that you have no beggars, and apparently a very small percentage of the undesirable class of people. I had expected differently. In the Bahamas and other islands similarly situated, the traveler is besieged with beggars of all ages and sizes. Absence of mendicants is a very agreeable feature of your most agreeable City, with which we are all, without exception, charmed and delighted," C. C. Philbrick, New York.

#### CANAL AND HAWAII

Comment of a Los Angeles Paper on the Prospects.

The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser lifts up its voice in support of the Nicaragua canal project, as follows:

"Every move made in favor of the Nicaragua canal is watched with solicitude in Hawaii, where there is no reason to doubt the good effects of such a waterway upon trade and commerce. The expectations of Coast ports, from Seattle to San Diego, may not be realized, but a glance at the geography is enough to convince one that much of the commerce which the canal would build up between the Atlantic Coast of the United States and the ports of Japan, China and the Philippines would have to pay toll at the crossroads of the Pacific. All other stations in this great ocean, save Guam, are unfortunately placed for use as a tarrying point. The key of the situation is held by these islands, in point of fact, to all the commercial interests of the Pacific. If the canal is opened, Hawaiian values, great as they already are, must take the ascending scale."

There is no doubt that the building of the proposed waterway will be of great and lasting benefit to Hawaiian trade. It will be of direct benefit, in point of fact, to all the commercial interests of the western seas, for it will furnish a great ocean highway by which their products may reach the Eastern markets of the United States and the markets of Europe. The Hawaiian islands, as stated by the Honolulu paper, are in a particularly fortunate position for securing substantial benefits from the construction of the canal, by reason of their geographical location on the routes between the ports of China and Japan and the western terminus of the canal.

Russian trade, which has found an ocean outlet at Port Arthur, is also certain to develop into large proportions in the not very distant future, and this, like the commerce of the Orient, will pay tribute in greater or less degree to the ocean "half-way houses" of the Pacific Isles. The canal, to sum up the matter in a few words, will be of inestimable benefit to all the important ports of the Pacific Ocean.

At today's meeting of the Cabinet, Dr. Robert Bell, assistant director of the geological survey, was appointed director in succession to the late Dr. G. M. Dawson.

A deputation of oatmeal millers from Manitoba and Ontario saw Mr. Fielding today and asked for increased duties on oatmeal, the present duty is 20 per cent. Last year 1,113,863 pounds of oatmeal were imported into Canada, a quantity of which millers claim ought to be produced in Canada. The usual answer was given.

LONDON, March 8.—The official program of the Duke of Cornwall and York's colonial visit gives his arrival at Halifax for September 15. He will leave Halifax on September 17, arriving at Quebec on September 20, and leaving there on October 17. He will arrive at St. John October 22 and leave there on October 25 and arrive at Portsmouth November 1. The present intention of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall appears to be to go to British Columbia between September 26 and October 17.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well-known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Captain E. R. Whitney, who has been in command of the steamer Ethu Thompson, and R. A. Turner have been appointed inspectors of bulls and boars for the Puget Sound district, to act as assistants to Captain W. J. Bryant and C. C. Cherry, the regular inspectors at Puget Sound. The appointments were made on account of the large amount of work made necessary by the increased Alaska fleet.

## PACIFIC CABLE.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The Pacific cable resolutions were adopted in the Commons today. It transpired that no penalty clause was inserted in the contract of the construction company. Mr. Millock said a repair steamer would be maintained in British Columbia waters. He declined to discuss the question of nationalization of cables.

Mr. Charleson's Yukon telegraph account was presented to Parliament today, from which it appears he purchased \$45,000 worth of goods at Skagway.

The Canadian representation at the Paris exposition was under discussion all evening. It appears the Canadian building was a disgrace to the country; poor value for the large amount paid.

It was today that as a result of the representations made by the Government it has been arranged that the visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will cover every province of the Dominion. Although their stay in Canada is limited to one month, their visit to prominent points must be very brief.

Col. Prior asked about the matter in the House tonight, but was requested to repeat the question tomorrow.

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LONDON, March 8.—Arrangements had been made for the simultaneous launching today of the four new warships, the Montagu, first-class battleship of 14,500 tons, the Albemarle, first-class battleship of 14,000 tons, the Drake, armored cruiser of 14,000 tons, and the Kent, armored cruiser of 14,000 tons, at the four principal ports of the United Kingdom, but owing to the unfavorable weather at Portsmouth the launching of the Kent had to be postponed. The four warships aggregate a displacement of about 62,000 tons, which makes a total of 12,000 tons added to the King Edward since the accession of King Edward. The Montagu was launched at Devonport, the Albemarle at Chatham and the Drake at Pembroke.

An amendment to the New Plantation Company's charter, more definitely outlining the powers and responsibilities of the directors, is asked for in a petition filed by the officers of the company.



LOU B. WINSOR  
IMPERIAL POTENTATE



# HIDALGOS OUT.

A Porto Rican emule is the latest phase of the plantation labor problem in Hawaii, and seems to furnish conclusive proof that the Porto Ricans are not capable of self-government; that is, it has about as much bearing upon that question as most other arguments that Congress takes into consideration relative to the "New Possessions." The trouble in question took place at Oolaka, which recently added to its labor supply about twenty-five descendants of the ancient Hidalgo, who pined for work and could not find it in Porto. At least they thought work was what they needed, but it seems they were mistaken.

Mr. Florentin Souza was called upon by Sheriff Andrews the other evening to act as interpreter for a Porto Rican who had hooped it all the way from Oolaka seeking policemen and finding none until he arrived at what Josiah Flint would call the "Front Office." He evidently did not know that policemen in Hawaii are not allowed to go out at night, and had probably never read about the difficulty of finding a needle in a haystack. When Mr. Souza arrived the unfortunate Rican, who had only escaped the suzerainty of Spain to pass under the yoke of Oolaka, poured forth his tale. He said that on the preceding morning, it being somewhat damp out of doors, he and his companions were not desirous of labor and had concluded to spend the day in rest and meditation. Nevertheless, he entered upon his seclusion a fierce and untamed luma, who, with many strange oaths, lashed him about and routed them out to toll and discomfort; as for himself he was with all haste donning his raincoat, being glad of the opportunity to get out in the fresh morning air, when the aforesaid barbarian—that is to say, the luma—fell upon him with blows and kicks; here he showed various marks of violence.

A few days afterward Mr. Souza came across a number of other Porto Ricans in Hilo who said they had been whipped and otherwise maltreated, and had left the plantation for good. It is understood that they had been employed by Mr. J. G. Serrao.

"I imagine," said Mr. Souza, "from what I saw, that the Porto Ricans that came here are a rather lazy and worthless lot from the coast to the interior. The laborers on the plantations in the interior of the island are very good workers, though perhaps not so good as the Japanese we have here. They generally live on the plantations from generation to generation and become attached to the place and the owners; the ones we get here are a sort of floating, shiftless element and I think inclined to be lazy. At the same time, I am sure that the luma, I should be very wary about using violence toward them. They are vindictive and treacherous; they never forget, and sooner or later they will probably find a chance to get back at the one who injured them, and it will probably be by a stab from behind."—Hilo Tribune.

**KOHALA-HILO RAILROAD.**  
Smith & Parsons, who act in the capacity of legal advisers for Mr. Gehl, president of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company, were interviewed by a Tribune representative in regard to the future operations or non-operations of this corporation.

"I have received a number of letters recently from Mr. Gehl," said Mr. Smith, "and I have every reason to suppose that the enterprise in question will go ahead and that there is no intention or necessity on the part of the promoters to do it."  
"Various complications have arisen in the East caused partly by the death of the chief financial backer of the promoters and partly by the withdrawal of those who had agreed to take the bonds. This has resulted simply in the necessity of going over the whole operation again for the purpose of securing capital, and this Mr. Gehl has effected, or so nearly effected, that there is no doubt of his success. The delay in harvesting, annoying and has had a depressing effect upon the development of the town but it does not mean discouragement or defeat. I expect Mr. Gehl back in the near future."—Hilo Tribune.

## PRISONER BREAKS BONDS.

Two Japanese, who had been entrusted with a large sum of money with which to pay off men engaged in a road contract in Kau, have gone wrong. That is, one of the men has gone wrong, according to the ideas of the police officer who had them in charge.  
It seems that there was due twenty-four men working on the contract \$250.00, and this money was given the two Japanese to take to the camp. Instead of doing so they came over to Hilo and secured apartments at Okamura's hotel and proceeded to paint the town a rose as has. What the chef at Okamura's did not provide for the guests, the two swells did, and chicken and sharks' fins were on the menu card three times a day until their delay in arriving with the money began to cause a murmur of discontent among the laborers. Then the police were notified and Yotaro was put on the case, \$100 being offered by the contractors for the arrest of the men. He found them at the hotel and took them to the station house, where, on being searched, they yielded up \$425 and two cases of indigestion. A policeman was sent over from Kau to take the men back, and he left Hilo with his charges handcuffed together, some time Tuesday. At Twelve Miles he stopped to feed his horse, leaving the prisoners on the veranda of a house occupied by some native friends. After attending to the wants of the horse, he returned to the house only to find that one of the prisoners had slipped his handcuffs from his wrists and made his escape. The other one had not attempted to get away. Officer Kelley was notified and made a thorough search without satisfactory results. Yesterday morning he got word of someone seeing a Japanese answering the description of the missing man, but there was nothing definite. Deputy Sheriff Overend and Captain Hitchcock went up to Oia yesterday to assist in the search.—Hilo Herald.

## LARGE PLANTATION OWNERS.

W. G. Irwin, John Buck, L. A. Thurston, George Ross and J. A. Scott spent last Tuesday in touring through Puna and Oia. They left Hilo on the 7:30 train, expecting to visit the Puna plantation and return by a special to Oia in time for luncheon at Mr. McStocker's.

But the engine of the special left the track while Mr. Richards put in a telephone and sent her for a new engine, the party drove away with Mr. Campbell and had luncheon at his house. Afterwards they drove about the plantation and when the new engine arrived returned to Oia. They had a second luncheon there and drove around through the fields, returning to Hilo on the regular evening train.—Hilo Herald.

## PYTHIAN DANCE.

Hilo Lodge No. 7, K. of P., has reason to congratulate itself over a most successful reception and dance given to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson at Brooks' Hall

on Wednesday evening last. It is believed that those who attended declare it without exception one of the pleasantest of the year. There were about 150 present, the invitations having been somewhat restricted by regulations allowing each member of the lodge to invite but one guest exclusive of ladies. Almost all of those who received invitations were, however, present. The hall had been very prettily decorated by C. H. W. Hitchcock with the assistance of others. Klondike Dan with his company furnished the music and C. D. Frinkle of the ice cream parlors looked after the welfare of the inner man. The program included sixteen numbers, beside divers extras, and the gentle pastime of hopping continued until about 2:30 of the morning of Thursday. The districts suburban to Hilo were quite well represented and many Knights and members of other lodges were much in evidence. Both the ladies and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson may claim well deserved popularity, using this evening's entertainment as a test.—Hilo Herald.

## SAID FAREWELL.

Captain Gillette, who has been in charge of the Salvation Army work in Hilo for five months past, has been compelled, through poor health, to take a year's rest from army work, and will try outdoor employment. He is at present employed as engineer at Oia. He wishes to thank the people of Hilo for their sympathy and help. Sunday will be the farewell meeting. Lieut. McLeod from Maui will be in charge for a few weeks, when other officers are expected from the States.—Hilo Herald.

## TO INSTALL ORGAN.

H. T. Lake, the representative of the Bergstrom Music Company, arrived by the Kinohi from Maui on Wednesday, having received a message from Honolulu by wireless telegraphy that the organ for Hall Church was on the St. Katherine, and that he was to go to Hilo and install the instrument. Mr. Lake will probably be here for three weeks or a month engaged in this and other business of the firm. Jack Bergstrom will come up a little later.—Hilo Herald.

## HE DOESN'T APPROVE.

L. A. Thurston during his recent visit to Hilo has looked into the matter referred to some time ago in the Tribune relative to the Loebenstein lease of the Severance premises and the demand of the Government for a portion of the profit on such leases. Mr. Thurston has expressed himself in unmistakable terms relative to the injustice of these demands, and his influence will be exerted to procure the withdrawal of them.—Hilo Herald.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. McDonald, wife of M. F. McDonald, arrived with her children from the Coast by the Roderick Dhu. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will make their home in one of the Loebenstein cottages on the old Severance premises. They will be at home to their friends after the 25th of this month.

Mr. W. G. Irwin, who has been staying at Wainaku Lawns since last Sunday, left for Kau yesterday in company with John Buck and Captain William Matson, both of San Francisco. They will spend several days at Naalehu plantation, returning to Hilo for the Kinohi of March 22.

Owing to the switch at the Kapoho end of the Puna Railroad being left slightly ajar on Tuesday morning, the engine ran off the track and considerable time and trouble was consumed in getting it back to its accustomed route. The face of Puna is not so well adapted for the making of cross-country excursions. The prize novelette in the New York Herald's second competition, was written by Miss Hayes, wife of Dr. Henry Hayes, who is well known in Hilo, and soon to be a permanent resident here. Mrs. Hayes writes under the pen name of Edna Clark, and is an author of considerable reputation.

The son of C. M. Walton of Pahala, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever for several weeks, is now well on the road to recovery.

Mr. McStocker of the Oia plantation entertained at lunch on Tuesday Messrs. John Buck, W. G. Irwin, John Scott, George Ross and others who were returning from a trip to Puna.

Dr. Holland, the Puna plantation and Government physician, has named his home at Kapoho "Home of Rest." As that portion of the suburbs of Hilo is peculiarly quiet and retired, the name is especially appropriate.

Attorney Carl S. Smith goes to Honolulu today's Kinohi to argue several cases at the terms of the Supreme Court. Among the passengers of the outgoing Kinohi were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wilson of San Francisco, who have been making an extended visit on the islands, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were accompanied by Miss Ardella Mills, daughter of President Mills of the Southern Pacific.

Sheriff Andrews went to Kona on Saturday to be present at the opening of the term of the courts there.

The militia drilled on Waiuanue street last Friday night and showed improvement in every way.

Yanagisawa, proprietor of a hotel on Front street, was arrested by Officer Yokara on Sunday last for selling liquor without a license.

The Hilo Railway Company is painting its new freight cars a brilliant yellow color.

Three Galicians are under arrest for altering an order for goods drawn by Onomea Sugar Company on Richards & Schoen.

William G. Irwin, head of the firm of W. G. Irwin and Company of Honolulu, is making one of his periodical visits to the island inspecting the plantations in which he is interested, as well as Oia and Puna.

The Hilo Railway Company has purchased the building formerly used as Oia No. 1 Store and will transform it into a station at Nine Miles. The plantation will build a store on the makai side of the track.

The following persons arrived by the Roderick Dhu last Sunday from San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Blake, Mrs. A. W. Wilson and child, Mrs. R. T. Kinman, Mrs. M. F. McDonald and family, Miss M. Lauey, Miss A. Foster, W. J. Montieth.

## The Lamekin Club.

The actions of the members of the Legislature considered as a whole warrants the most progressive citizen to stop long enough to catch his second wind and ask why a resolution providing for the admission of Hawaii as a state should have the slightest consideration. When the records of the Legislature reach Washington the framers of the Organic Act will wonder what struck them, and a petition for statehood will have about as much weight as would the resolution to abolish federal quarantine. The Territory is hardly ready for statehood under existing conditions.—Hilo Herald.

## AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.

George W. Wallt of South Gardiner, Me. says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

# THE WEATHER FOR THE LAST MONTH

Temperature mean for the month, 68.7 F.; normal, 70.4, average daily maximum, 75.0, average daily minimum, 62.7; average daily range, 12.3; greatest daily range, 20 degrees; least daily range, 5 degrees; highest temperature, 78; lowest, 54. The mean temperature was the lowest on record for February with one exception.

Barometer average, 29.838; normal, 29.847 (corrected for gravity by -.06); highest, 30.11, lowest, 29.48, greatest 24-hour change, 0.22. The above is the lowest average, also the lowest angle reading for twenty years. "Lows" passed this point on the 6th and 20th; "highs" on the 14th and 28th.

Relative humidity, 76.5, normal, 74.9, mean dew point, 61.6, normal, 62.5, absolute moisture, 6.07 grains per cubic foot, normal, 6.24.

Rainfall, 7.96 inches; normal, 5.95, record days, 18, normal, 16, greatest rainfall in one day, 2.84, rainfall at Naalehu, 10.45, at Kapiolani Park, 8.28; westerly winds greatly diminishing the local interference between these two stations.

The artesian well level rose during the month from 34.03 to 34.37 feet above mean sea level. On March 1, 1901, it stood at 34.65.

Trade-wind days, 6 (3 of N.N.E.); normal number of trade-wind days for February, 1, average force of wind, Beaufort scale, 2.2; cloudiness, tenths of sky, 5.3; normal, 4.5.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall, as compared with normal: Hilo, 100 per cent, Hanalei, 140; Kohala, 230; Waimea, 150; Kona, 400; Kau, 220; Puna, 80, Oia, not reported; Maui, 80 to 400, very variable; Oahu, average 130, varying from 80 to 200; Kauai, 200 per cent, very variable. Kula, Maui, had 14 inches, against a normal of 4.00; and many places throughout the group, usually almost arid, had torrential downpours. An unofficial report gives 4 inches for 2,100 feet elevation on south side.

Average temperature, Pepeekeo, Hilo District, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 76.6, average minimum, 62.7, Waimea, Hawaii, 2,730 elevation, 72.1 and 60.3; Kohala, 555 elevation, 73.9 and 63.1; Kula, Oahu, W. R. Castle, 60 feet elevation, highest 78, lowest 57, mean 68.9.

The main feature of the month was the storm of February 4 to 14. This storm moved up from S.E.W., beginning here with a S.E. gale, which is an unusual direction for storm winds around this group, this wind being called by the Hawaiians "makani k'u." Veering to S.W. after two days, it became a regular "Kona," accompanied by electric storms, barometer sinking to 29.48. The storm seems to have formed a loop in its course, as after moving away, it returned again before finally going to the northward. Turning to the eastward, it appears to have reached the Oregon coast about the 19th. Great damage was done, especially on Maui and on the Kona and Kohala slopes on Hawaii. Snow fell on the Hawaiian mountains well below the timber line (7,000 feet).

## RAINFALL FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

Stations—	Elev. (Ft.)	Rain. (Inches)
Waialeale	50	7.32
Hilo (town)	100	7.03
Kaunama	1250	7.35
Pepeekeo	100	7.04
Hakalau	200	8.76
Honohou	500	8.65
Laupahoehoe	400	6.58
Oolaka	500	8.20
Kukui	750	12.27
Paauilo	750	8.83
Paauhau (Moore)	800	9.90
Paauhau (Greig)	1150	10.63
Honokaa (Muir)	425	10.63
Honokaa (Richard)	1900	15.53
Kukuihaka	700	17.19
Awini Ranch	1100	13.14
Niuli	200	12.67
Kohala (Personage)	555	10.76
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	555	8.16
Waimea	2730	12.00
Hawi Hill	600	12.82
Kailua	900	15.38
Kealahakua	1850	15.38
Napooopo	25	16.92
Naalehu	15	13.15
Honauapo	15	11.90
Hilea	210	11.90
Pahala	500	
Moaula	1700	
Volcano House	4000	17.38
Oia (Russell)	1700	
Oia (Hitchcock)	2200	
Kapoho	210	
Pohokuli	10	9.51
Kalaupana	8	8.79

## MAUI.

Lahaina	15	
Olowalu	700	16.15
Wailoa Ranch	285	17.21
Kamalo (Mokulua)	300	13.00
Kipahulu	300	17.44
Hamao Plantation	30	14.95
Nahiku	60	
Nahiku	300	
Haiku	700	15.01
Kula	4500	23.96
Puomalei	1400	13.55
Pala	190	20.96
Haleakala Ranch	2000	14.20

## LANAI.

Keomuku	6	11.12
Punahou (W. Bu.)	50	7.96
Kulaokahua	50	7.70
Kewalo (King St.)	15	7.63
U. S. Naval Station	6	4.71
Kapiolani Park	10	8.28
Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	353	10.86
School St. (Bishop)	50	7.90
Iwani Asylum	20	7.00
Nuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	6.53

Nuanu (Wylie St.)	250	
Nuanu (Elec. Stn.)	415	
Nuanu (Luakaha)	850	10.45
Waimanalo	25	15.97
Maunawili	300	17.13
Kaneohe	100	9.42
Ahuimanu	250	17.35
Kahuku	25	11.91
Wailua	25	13.59
Ewa Plantation	50	8.45
Waipahu	200	8.04
Wahiawa	200	14.78
Moanalua	15	7.14

## KATAI.

Lihue (Grove Farm)	300	8.27
Lihue (Mokooka)	300	10.75
Lihue (Kukua)	1000	14.73
Kealia	15	7.95
Kilauea	25	14.41
Halealea	10	21.41
Waiawa	25	13.20

## RECORDS NOT WITHERTO PUBLISHED.

January, 1901.		
Erehwon, Kula	1.00	
Waipae	2.25	
Haiku	5.00	
Haleakala	8.75	
Wailua	1.00	
Kapiolani Park	1.75	
Wylie St. Nuanu	7.11	
Pala	2.25	

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

N. B. Observers are especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.

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